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HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 66.)
Hongkong, 24th June, 1889.

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WATSON'S
CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDIES.

CHOLERA MIXTURE.
As prescribed and recommended by Dr. AYRES, Colonial Surgeon, when President of the Hongkong Sanitary Board.

To be used in cases of vomiting and purging attended with violent pain.
Prepared only by
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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, China and Manila.
In Bottles, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

ASTRINGENT ANTACID DIARRHOEA MIXTURE.

As recommended by the London Board of Health for use in all cases of Diarrhoea, Cholera, &c.

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DOSE:—For Diarrhoea, Colic, and Dysentery, 1 tea-spoonful every 2 or 3 hours. For Cholera, 1, 2, or 3 tea-spoonfuls every hour, or in urgent cases often.

In Bottles—50 cents and \$1 each.

WATSON'S
CHLORODYNE.

DOSE:—Ten to twenty drops in brandy and water.

In Bottles—50 cents and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S
ASTRINGENT PILLS.

FOR DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, &c.
DOSE:—One pill after each liquid Motion.

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WATSON'S
ANODYNE LINIMENT.

For relieving pain in all cases of Spasms, Colic, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:—Sprinkle some on hot Flannel or Spongio Plaine soaked in boiling water and apply over the seat of pain.

In Bottles, 75 Cents and \$1.50 each.

BERMUDA ARROWROOT.
RUSSIAN ISINGLASS.

CALVES' FOOT JELLY.
Invalids' necessities and appliances of all kinds kept in stock.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

MARRIAGE.

At Union Church, Hongkong, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. J. Bonfield, SAMUEL GROUNDWATER, third son of William Lyell Groundwater, of Aberdeen, to JEANNE, youngest daughter of the late James F. Niven.

1837

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1889.

As will be seen by a Reuter's telegram published in another part of this issue, the British Government has lost no time in bringing the Delagoa Bay affair to a decisive point. It would appear that, without giving any notice, the Portuguese authorities arbitrarily took upon themselves to cancel the concession of the Delagoa Bay railway on the wretched pretence that the work had not been completed within the time stipulated; and not contented with that, actually proceeded to violent measures, by uprooting the rails and arresting the employes of the Company. The seriousness of the situation must have been of no trifling character when the British Consul considered it necessary to report to his Government that the lives and liberties of British subjects were in danger. Under such circumstances but one sensible course was left open, and the Marquis of Salisbury proved equal to the occasion. There was no time for the interchange of diplomatic messages, the position of affairs—with the lives of outraged British subjects in serious danger—demanded immediate and firm action. And consequently the Government of Portugal has been promptly informed that

it will be held responsible for all losses caused to investors at Delagoa Bay, and that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs condemns the conduct of the Portuguese authorities as high-handed and unjust. To speak of an ultimatum from Great Britain to a feeble power like Portugal would appear the height of absurdity; yet the tone of Lord Salisbury's despatch to the Government of Dom Luis unmistakably indicates that any trifling will be dangerous. It would, of course, be no great triumph to crush a helpless nation like the Portuguese, but it must be remembered that helplessness is no excuse for high-handed and unjust proceedings like those at Delagoa Bay, and if Portugal is not willing to listen to reason, then force must be used to bring the Lisbon Ministry to their senses.

There are certain races of people in the world who are truly incomprehensible. Amongst these the Portuguese—and more especially that branch of the parent stock which owes its birthright to Macao—hold a place in the front rank. When it was known on Tuesday that trouble had arisen in East Africa between Portugal and Great Britain there was great and loud rejoicing in the ranks of the stuck-up, starchy little crowd of junior clerks, moribund brokers and general loafers, who are so ready to forget that they are indebted for their daily bread and their dandy, slop-made garments to a British colony and to British good nature. It must not be assumed that we are alluding to the Portuguese merchants and old residents, who have times out of number loyally recognised their obligations to the one country in the world that has ever stood the true friend of Lusitanian independence, but only to that ungrateful class of hybrids who have been born and fostered here, and who would now, like snarling curs, if they dared, turn round and bite the hand that has fed them. According to these precocious gentry Great Britain has been for generations the oppressor of their country, an incubus on its prosperity. Like poor, half-mad Queen Mary, nicknamed "The Bloody," in regard to the loss of Calais, these Macao exquisites would, from their constant chatter on their favorite theme, try to make the world believe that the words "LOURENCO MARQUES" will be found written on their hearts after their immortal souls have passed inside "the ivory gates and golden." Let us in a few sentences instruct these Portuguese leather-bed warriors, who imagine that ridiculous bounce and bravado are true patriotism, regarding two or three leading incidents of their country's history, with which they seem to have no acquaintance.

After the war with Spain, terminated in 1668 by the treaty of Lisbon, by which the independence of Portugal was recognised by the Spanish Government, the Duke of Braganza ascended the throne under the title of Joao IV. And now we will quote a little bit of history:—

"For the next hundred years Portugal vegetated in a state of inglorious apathy. Her ancient glory had departed, never to return, the nation was steeped in ignorance and bigotry, and from having been one of the greatest maritime powers of Europe, the Portuguese were content with becoming a commercial dependant, rather than an ally, of Great Britain."

On the outbreak of war between France and Spain about the year 1790, the Regent Joao, son of mad MARIA, finding that he could not maintain even a shadow of independence, threw himself and his country wholly on the protection of Great Britain. It was this hero, frightened at the great Napoleon's threats to set aside the reigning dynasty in Portugal, who quietly "cleared" with his family to Rio Janeiro, leaving his Portuguese subjects to look after themselves. The Peninsular War and the invasion of Portugal by the French followed, and it was the victory of the combined British and Portuguese troops at Vimera in 1808 which freed the country from the invader. From that time up to the present Great Britain has been Portugal's best and only friend, both in peace and war. England has been the great mart for Portuguese commerce, she has lent a bankrupt state money to keep itself afloat and rendered assistance in every possible way,—has even aided the nation in its extremity by force of arms. In 1832, when constitutional Portugal was threatened by the faithless Dom Miguel, supported by the nobles, monks and rabble who had spread misrule and anarchy through the land—who was it that saved the country from the iron rule of an autocratic and unscrupulous tyrant? It was English capital that raised the fleet which enabled Dom Pedro to land at Oporto, and to the Scottish Admiral Napier were mainly due the successful operations in favor of Dona MARIA on the coast of Algarve, which led to the alliance with the Great Powers, and the Convention of Evora.

The foregoing is, in brief, Portugal's history for the past two hundred and fifty years, and it shows plainly enough that but for Britain's aid "fair Lusitania" as an independent kingdom would long

since have been wiped off the map of Europe. And how has all this been requited? By rabid abuse in the more ignorant of the Portuguese newspapers, and by base ingratitude from the emigrants of Macao, who owe all they possess to the hospitality, the freedom, and the privileges they have enjoyed in Hongkong. These sucking would-be politicians and patriots are aggrieved because disputes have at times arisen between Britain and Portugal with regard to the slave trade and to certain places in Africa, conveniently or ignorantly forgetting that in almost every case England has given way when she could easily have asserted her rights. The decision at the Berlin Congress of 1885, by which the territory from Ambriz to the mouth of the Congo was ceded to Portugal, was in the opinion of almost every jurist in Europe a most rinkydink job on the part of the Emperor WILLIAM, but Britain loyally remained true to her obligations. And where, after all, is Portugal's grievance, in the most talked-of LOURENCO MARQUES affair? We shall be glad to be enlightened on this point, and further, should like to see some special defence why the whole of the so-called Portuguese colonies throughout the world should not be taken possession of by some nation capable of developing them, or allowed to govern themselves. One thing may be safely regarded as certain, which is that unless the Portuguese Government very speedily makes the *amende honorable* for this Delagoa Bay outrage, before the end of the present month the once famous blue and white banner will have temporarily ceased to represent an independent nationality. But such a contingency as that need hardly be looked for; the Lisbon authorities will discreetly "back down" by apologising and consenting to pay all losses, thus avoiding consequences that could not fail to prove unpleasant. They may also have to pay the two millions and a half sterling, with interest, on account of arms, ammunition and other supplies furnished during the Peninsular War, still remaining unpaid, and which was made the subject of inquiry in the House of Commons a few weeks since. There are some other little understandings that might have to be cleared up, and it might even so happen that the warlike and abusive specimens of young Macao in our midst who delight so much in vilifying England and the English, would have to be summarily cleared out of the colony.

TELEGRAMS.

(From Saigon papers.)
THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BOULANGIST DEPUTIES.

PARIS, June 25th.
The French Government has appealed against the decision of the Court in dismissing the Boulangist deputies, Laguerre, Deroulde, and Laisant, with an admonition.

INSURRECTION IN BOSNIA.

June 26th.
An insurrection has broken out in Bosnia. The gravity of the movement cannot yet be estimated.

THE FRENCH COLONIAL BUDGET.

June 27th.
The Chamber of Deputies has commenced to discuss the Colonial Budget. During the debate M. Lamartiniere, a Royalist, adversely criticised the action of the Government in recalling M. Richard, late Governor-General of Indo-China, and was supported by M. Delaporte, formerly Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. M. Constans protested, and a motion inviting the Government to make public the telegram in which M. Richard blamed the administration of M. Constans was rejected by the Chamber.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

June 28th.
The Chamber of Deputies has adopted by a large majority the new project relative to the Panama Canal.
[This doubtless refers to the Bill introduced by the Government, authorising the Official Liquidator of the Panama Canal Company to issue the unpaid bonds, in order to maintain the works on the Canal pending the decision of the question as to its completion.—Ed., Hongkong Telegraph.]

THE DELAGOA BAY AFFAIR.

LONDON, July 2nd.
The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs announced that England has informed the Portuguese Government that it will be held responsible for the loss caused to investors by the action of the authorities at Delagoa Bay, and that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has condemned the conduct of the Portuguese as high-handed and unjust.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE O. & O. Co's steamer *Arable*, with the American mail, arrived in harbour shortly before 5 o'clock this afternoon.

We regret to observe that a large amount of sickness is just now prevalent in Singapore—mostly fever and internal disorders.

WONDERS in China will never cease. The *Shih Pao* now tells us that the bamboos in Tientsin are putting forth "white flowers, the shape of which is like a tuft of a woman's hair"; and this has never been known to occur before.

THE accounts for the Masonic Ball held last February have been completed, and were passed at a meeting of the Committee last evening. A surplus of somewhere about \$300 being found to exist, it was decided to hand it over to the Alice Memorial Hospital.

THE *Peking Gazette* gravely announces that Ch'ih-shih-ch'ang, Senior President of the Censorate, has been granted four months' leave of absence to enable him to visit his home and repair the family cemetery. His place is to be temporarily filled by Li Hung-tso.

A CHINESE letter-carrier was fined \$4 to-day for refusing to work. He was told to help to tie up the bags for the Shanghai mails, and thought it didn't belong his pidgein.

LAST night a Chinaman tried to steal a ricksha belonging to one of the Supreme Court interpreters from its place in Albany Street. A friend of the owner ran out on hearing the noise and seized the thief, who put his hand behind him to grasp a weapon, but was held too firmly to be successful. After being arrested, a table-knife was found on him. Six weeks.

A MISCELLANEOUS concert will be given in the Garrison Theatre, to-morrow night, by the Garrison Amateurs, who represent a recently formed musical club, which is said to include in its ranks a considerable amount of vocal talent. The concert will be under the patronage of the Colonel Commanding the Troops and the Officers of the Garrison, and will commence at 8 o'clock.

TO-DAY is the "Glorious Fourth," the anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the United States of America. The celebrations in this colony have, so far, been on a quieter scale than usual, although American hospitality has not in any way decreased; but later on in the evening we have no doubt that the grand old toast, "The day we celebrate," will be duly honored.

SPEAKING of the action of the French authorities in regard to betting, the Paris correspondent of a sporting contemporary writes:—"The Jockey Club seems at last to have recognised the fact that racing without betting is worse than mustard without beef." This is an honest comparison at any rate. Most turfites would have pretended that racing was the beef and betting only the mustard.

THE Magistracy was a trifle disorganised, this morning. Mr. Pollock did not sit, in the morning, as he was baristerially engaged, thereby keeping some scores of people—including constables who had been on night duty, and were kept from their sleep—hanging about for hours. Mr. Wodehouse, on his side, distinguished himself by suddenly breaking off one inquiry—that into the Queen's Road West fire—to conduct an inquest.

A FIRE broke out about 4.30 this morning in a Chinese eating-house in Queen's Road West, opposite the premises destroyed by fire last Friday night. It is alleged to have originated through some cakes that were being baked getting charred and ultimately igniting. The Brigade turned out, but too late to save the place. The flames did not extend to the adjoining shops. The damage is set down by the proprietor at \$1,400, there being a \$1,300 insurance on the house. We can see a small dark cloud hanging over one or two Queen's Road West Chinamen.

MR. JOO J. FRANCIS, Q.C., has been specially retained for the Appellant in the bill of costs case, *Wotton and Deacon v. Pitman*, judgment in which was given for the plaintiffs by Acting Justice Wise on the 28th ult. The point of law at issue is an important one, and the arguments will be followed with great interest. There is no doubt a deal of truth in the saying that a coach and four can be driven through any Act of Parliament, and it will be just as well to have it settled whether a judge's unsupported opinion can override both the spirit and letter of the law.

ADMIRAL E. A. INGFIELD sends to the *Morning Post* an interesting account of the presentation to Nelson of his coffin some time before his death, by Ben Halliwell, captain of the *Swallow*, who wrote to Nelson as follows:—"Sir,—I have taken the liberty of presenting you with a coffin, made from the mainmast of *L'Orient*, that when you have finished your military career in this world you may be buried in one of your tropics; but that that period may be far distant is the earnest wish of your sincere friend, Ben Halliwell." Nelson was so pleased with the gift that he caused it to be placed upright against the bulkhead of his dining-cabin on board the *Victory*, immediately behind the chair where he always sat at dinner, and there it stood until, used to convey the mortal remains of the hero to his last resting-place in St. Paul's.

THE doctors have been very unfortunate here lately. A Chinese medical man had a pile of desiccated cockroaches carried away yesterday, for which the thief was duly remanded to-day. Last night Dr. Benlifer, of Saigon, had his tobacco-pouch abstracted whilst walking along Queen's Road, but shouted "Hi!" so lustily that the pickpocket was intercepted. He was taken before Mr. Pollock to-day, and explained that he could not be guilty, as he was only cooling himself in the street. One month in the "cooler." The third victim was Dr. Miguel Pereira, of the Spanish cruiser *Aragon*. He left \$80 in a box in his cabin, and entrusted the key to a young Spaniard who acted as his servant. A day or two ago the youth cleared out, along with a newly recruited sailor named Maximilien. They were caught yesterday, and \$57 found still in the lad's possession. He was sentenced to five days' imprisonment and six strokes. The accomplice was discharged.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"A smokeless powder has been produced at last, so now the only possible objection to the introduction of a heavy quick-firing gun for artillery purposes is conclusively removed. Captain Noble, of the Elswick firm at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has invented a powder which appears to be perfectly reliable, and which is at the same time practically smokeless in its own use. The powder is a heavy black, and is of a granular nature. The War Office has almost decided upon its use, only for small arms, but, in a modified form, for machine and quick-firing guns, and experimental trials are about to be instituted with it at Lydd on a very considerable scale. Noble's powder is a curious, greyish-looking material, in long threads or whipcord-like form, presumably from the shape it assumes under hydraulic pressure. Its action is most startling. At 300 yards range not a sound is heard when a volley is fired with it, and only a faint haze arises, which is almost imperceptible whilst a shower of bullets is seen to fall upon the targets, an effect produced seemingly without a cause."

ABOUT a fortnight ago the *Daily Press* published the following:—"We understand that a well-known and wealthy merchant of this Colony, who has already done a great deal for education, has proposed to build the Hongkong Public School at his own expense. The building will, we hear, form three sides of a quadrangle, the boys' school on one side, a school for girls on the opposite side, the other side being devoted to quarters for the Head Master and Head Mistress. A site has been selected above Kennedy Road, and a playground will be included in the enclosure." We wonder where our contemporary obtained all these details about the proposed building, the site, and the playground! Our information, and it comes from a source that ought not to be mistaken, is to the effect that nothing whatever has been decided so far, and that no site has yet been secured. In fact, even assuming that all the difficulties which have lately cropped up in connection with the terms on which Mr. Bellios proposes to build the school, were swept aside, a site to suit the promoters of the movement cannot be obtained without reference to the Secretary of State. Building castles in the air is one thing; building a public school, when resources are limited, is quite another.

ACCORDING to the *Shih Pao*, a tunnel in connection with the railway through the Shih Ch'iu-ling mountains in Formosa has lately been completed by the soldiers of Governor Liu. This, it is stated, will remove any difficulty about extending the line from the northern part of Formosa to Kelung.

AMERICAN newspaper proprietors having failed to put down "corpers," are taking advantage of them by getting up a newspaper trust to advance the price of their papers by two or three cents. It is said that the Sunday editions of the great New York journals—the *World*, *Herald*, *Times*, *Sun*, and *Tribune*—are all "in the swim." The enterprise seems likely to fail. A good many Americans think that some of their papers are dear at any price.

We read that the Russian Volunteer Fleet, that was created with the amiable object of preying on British commerce, is being increased by another cruiser, bringing the total number up to eight. The *Vachina* will soon be completed by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie, and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne. She is 415 feet long, can carry 50 first-class passengers and 1,500 soldiers or emigrants, will be armed with quick-firing guns and is expected to steam 18 knots. Her boiler is enormous, weighing 70 tons each when empty.

THE other day, according to a native contemporary, a countryman presented to the Tientsin Tsaotai a bushel of peas, every one of which had three black spots on it, like the mouth and eyes of a man's face. The rustic said that all the peas in his field grew so as to resemble the Buddhist Lohan, all having the face-like appearance, and also that a little indistinct sound had sometimes been heard as if they were speaking to one another. This countryman and his marvelous peas should be sent to the Paris Exhibition as rare specimens of Chinese agricultural art.

That erratic genius Dr. Ruegg has again been getting into trouble, but fortunately on this occasion not of a serious character. Ruegg, as a coachman, is something of the Jehu stamp, and his furious driving not infrequently leads to accidents. It did the other day in the Nanjing Road, Shanghai, when the Doctor's spirited mule upset a mandarin's retinue and hurt one of the noble "braves." For this escapade the sporting philosopher was haled up before the French Consul, and although the injured Celestial did not appear to prosecute a fine of six francs was imposed.

THE following appears in the *Shih Pao* of the 10th ult.:—"The Chinese, when they are over thirty years of age, are always very anxious to have a son. Outside of the Yung-king Gate in Peking there lives a man whose age is about forty. His first wife died last year, leaving three daughters only; therefore he soon married again. A few days ago, his present wife bore a daughter, and he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed the babe with a knife, and severed the four limbs of the body. On account of his cruelty, he was severely punished by his neighbors, and tried and punished by the authorities."

A WRITER, in the *Matin* sees in the increase of foreign cardinals a great chance of a foreign Pope. The Holy See being no longer a sovereign of an Italian province, there is no need for him to belong to the Italian nationality. There can be no doubt that in France there exists a secret ecclesiastical movement to push forward at the next conclave a non-Italian cardinal. Three more members of the Sacred College are now French, and Cardinal Lavigne is at the head of the movement. The general opinion, however, is that neither France nor Germany can at present fulfil the conditions required in a foreign P-p-p, and that the choice must eventually fall upon an English or an American cardinal.

THE *Peking Gazette* of June 13th has the following:—"In accordance with a petition presented by a number of gentry, the Governor of Formosa requests permission for the erection of temples in honour of the late Viceroy Shen Pao-ch'eng and Governor Wu Tzan-ch'eng, by whom the first steps were taken towards the subjugation of the aborigines in the island. Shen Pao-ch'eng, when charged with the duty of the defence of the coast, twice visited Formosa, in 1874 and 1875. To him were due both the first opening of the mountain districts, and the formation of the three jurisdictions of P'ing-tung, Heng-ch'ung Hsien, and Tai-pai Fu. In 1877 he was succeeded by Wu Tzan-ch'eng of the Foochow Arsenal, who in that and the following year led expeditions through a large part of the island and subdued the savages on the east coast. Unfortunately, during his journeyings he contracted a malarial disease, to the effects of which he finally succumbed after his return to his home in Kaangsue. The memorialist is convinced that had it not been for the early efforts of these two men, he would never have succeeded, as he has done, in completely effecting the pacification of the whole island in a few years. He therefore cordially supports the application which he has the honour to forward.—Referred to the Board of Ceremonies."

THE *Daily Press* stated the other day that a placard had been posted on the river steamer and on the Steamboat Co.'s wharf, which referred to the searching of passengers by the excise officers attached to the Opium Farm. Our contemporary gave what it described as a rough translation of this document. According to this translation the searching is said to be "contrary to the laws and rules," and passengers who are subjected to such treatment are informed that "they may at once give notice to the captain, chief officer, steward, or commodore, who will try their best to assist in stopping their search." If this notice has been placarded by the Directors of the Company it is merely another instance of these gentlemen's erratic notions of right and wrong, and is on all-fours with their general policy. If searching by the Opium Farm's runners is contrary to law, why should the passengers be subjected to any such indignity? Instead of talking rubbish about giving notice to the captain, chief officer, steward, and commodore—why was the valiant cook omitted from the list of executive officers?—why not prevent the excisemen from coming aboard the vessels at all? If searching is illegal they have no right on board or on the wharf either, and ought to be summarily kicked out, or handed over to the police. But in point of fact they have, in the present state of the law, an undoubted right of search, and the Directors of the Steamboat Company are, or ought to be, persons of such a nature that such a thing is done. This is a transparent dodge which will do more harm than good.

SUICIDE ON H.M.S. "CONQUEST."

Mr. Wodehouse held an inquest at the Magistracy this morning respecting the death of Joseph Creighton, 38, first-class petty officer on H.M.S. *Conquest*, which occurred on Monday night.

Dr. Nolan, surgeon at the Naval Hospital, said that he held a post-mortem on the morning of the 2nd inst. He found the mouth and throat softened and eroded, as if by the action of a corrosive poison. The upper part of the windpipe the gullet, stomach, and upper intestines were also inflamed. It was probable that he had taken hydro-chloric acid.

An able seaman named Stewart said that after dinner on the 1st inst. he saw Creighton go into the dispensary, and on coming out, lie down on the lockers. After a few minutes he began to sick. He got better, and went on the upper deck. He was a quiet man, and had been well spirited for the last five or six weeks.

Captain Henderson stated that deceased joined the ship in April, when the *Conquest* was re-commissioned. His character was good.

Dr. Wales, recalled, said that the deceased had no right to go into the dispensary. Claville, the sick bay man, said that deceased, on being brought into the sick bay and asked what was the matter, said "Nothing." Witness did not recollect leaving the dispensary open. He did not know what drug he took.

His Worship found that deceased committed suicide whilst in an unsound state of mind.

THE RECENT FIRE IN QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Wodehouse opened an inquiry into the circumstances attending the fire which destroyed the shop 242 Queen's Road West on Friday last. Evidence was then given by a neighbour to the effect that just as the fire broke out men were running about inside, and burning kerosene was dripping through the flooring. It was also stated that there was literally nothing in the place, and had not been for months. The premises were insured in the Queen Fire Insurance Company, of which Mr. Lyall is the agent, for \$2,000. Shortly before the fire the master of the shop called a friend in to see if his insurance policies were all right, and the day after the fire he called on Mr. Lyall and blandly asked for his money; at the same time leaving two books to show what his business was. When the police took the matter up he disappeared, but he attended the adjourned inquiry to-day.

Hung Kinn Shing, Court interpreter, said that he had examined the two books produced. One referred to goods received, the items consisting principally of timber from Siam. The last entry, dated 20th June, was for \$1,053 worth of timber delivered ex-steamship *Kong Beng*. There were also entries of silk, the last amounting to \$4,731, being dated 24th June. A bill of exchange for \$3,000 on a bank whose name is not given, was also noted in the book. On the 30th May, according to the accounts, wood to the value of \$7,000 had been received. The other books referred to payments. Apparently the place was doing a flourishing business.

Cheung Hung, the master of the shop, said that he had kept it for four years. He was a timber merchant and general trader, and, before the fire, used to sleep in the cock-loft. A congee-bawker shared the room. Two folks and a cow-lie lived and slept in the shop, where the stock was. On the 28th—the night when the fire broke out, he was in another shop with a friend. His stock then consisted of a small quantity of wood worth about \$300, eight boxes of silk clothing, worth \$4,701, fifteen boxes of preserved fruit, and a box of shoes. The boxes were piled up two deep. The silk came from Fatsan on the 4th June. The timber consisted of 140 planks. There was also some sapan and black wood. It was all lying about. The box of shoes was worth \$300. His partner was at Bangkok, managing the business at that end. His last consignment of timber arrived on the 20th June. Witness afterwards sold it.

THE POKFULUM WATER.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday the following report on the Pokfulum water supply was laid on the table:—

Government Civil Hospital,
June 17th, 1889.

Sir,—In accordance with the instructions of the Government, I have the honour to submit to you herewith the result of an analysis of the water from the Pokfulum Reservoir. The sample was collected at 4 p.m. on the 5th inst. for the Civil Hospital Hydrant. The purity of the water as regards organic matter has been determined by the albuminoid ammonia and by the oxygen or permanganate processes. The quantity of nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia yielded in this case is not excessive for waters collected from large catchment areas in uncultivated districts. The amount of oxygen required to oxidize the organic matter is lower than the quantity that has been observed after heavy rains in former years as a reference to column III in the attached schedule will show. The quantity of total solid matter, which is large for a water of the Pokfulum type, is for the most part due to the presence of inorganic matter. In comparing, however, the figures obtained in the present case with the published results of the analysis by Mr. H. McCullum of this water supply in 1882, care should be taken to note that, in respect to the estimation of total solid matter, the conditions under which the samples were collected for analysis were not identical. Mr. McCullum informs me that he used to allow the water to remain at rest for at least twenty-four hours before taking a portion for the estimation of the total solids, in order to allow the quantity in solution. The figures given for total solid matter in the water collected on the 5th inst. show the amount in solution and suspension. The same water decanted from the deposit collected after it had been set aside for several days yielded 9.9 grains of solid matter per gallon. The objectionable turbidity of the Pokfulum water, which this year has been more marked than usual, has for some time past engaged the attention of the Government. It has been found that at no period of the year, water be delivered perfectly pure and bright, and further that successful filtration on a small scale is difficult to accomplish unless the water has been previously treated with a precipitant. For years past I have been in the habit of using alum in the proportion of 3 grains to the imperial gallon for this purpose. The process has been found to work well. The water can be successfully filtered within two hours after the addition of the alum and the complete precipitation of the suspended matter is effected within 24 hours. Last year when the construction of the water works at Pokfulum was completed, Mr. Cooper, of the Public Works Department, had the details of the process which in the Pokfulum had been found to work so successfully, and I understand that the water in contemplation for the improvement of this water supply will include

